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anomalies in the tints, the theory of oscillations stands relieved of every difficulty, and may be received as adequate to the representation of all the phenomena of the polarized rings, and entitled to rank with the fits of easy transmission and reflection as a general and simple physical law.

A Case of the Human Fœtus found in the Ovarium, of the Size it usually acquires at the End of the Fourth Month. By A. B. Granville, M.D. F.R.S. In a Letter addressed to Sir Everard Home, Bart. V.P.R.S. Read January 13, 1820. [*Phil. Trans.* 1820, p. 101.]

The body, of which the dissection is described in this paper, exhibited a considerable tumour, placed immediately above the region of the pubis. Upon opening the abdomen, a quantity of fluid resembling blood was found in its cavity, and a tumour, four times the size of a hen's egg, obstructed the view of the internal parts of generation, resting upon the left portion of the anterior surface of the uterus; a blood-vessel, which proved to be a branch of the left spermatic artery, and of the size of a large crow-quill, penetrated the dense portion of this tumour, and a smaller vessel communicated with the spermatic vein. The inferior portion of the tumour presented diaphanous membranes, through which was seen a fœtus of about four months' growth.

The fact of an extra-uterine conception being thus made out, the author proceeded to examine the connection of the tumour with the neighbouring parts, and the condition of the uterus; whence it appears that the tumour was seated in the left ovarium, which had burst in three places, so as to suffer the membranous sac containing the fœtus to protrude into the cavity of the abdomen; and that by the growth of the fœtus that part of the covering of the ovarium was ultimately lacerated, which involved the placenta by which the adhesions of the latter were torn, producing the sudden and fatal hæmorrhage which killed the patient and filled the abdomen with blood.

The uterus had acquired considerable development during the period of ovario-gestation; the right ovary was healthy, as also its Fallopian tube. The left Fallopian tube was sound and loose, and its fimbriated extremity had no connexion with the neighbouring tumour.

Many other circumstances relating to the history of this case, and to the anatomical structure exhibited by the disputed parts, are contained in an explanation of Mr. Bauer's drawings, which illustrate and accompany the paper.